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Montana Employment AND Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

3rd Quarter 1994 Volume 24, Number 3

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Economic Highlights & Employment Outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 443,700 during the third quarter of 1994—an increase of 2,300 over the previous quarter, and of 10,200 over the third quarter of 1993.

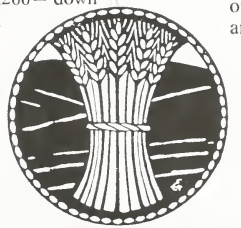
Employment

Total average employment for the quarter was 426,500—showing an increase of 5,100 over the previous quarter, and of 15,200 over the third quarter of 1993.

Unemployment

The number of Montanans estimated to be **unemployed** for the quarter was 17,200— down 2,800 from the previous quarter, and 5,000 from the third quarter of 1993.

The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 3.9 percent—down 0.6 points from the previous quarter, and 1.2 points from the third quarter of 1993.



Total Non-Agricultural Employment

** NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

Total **non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment** averaged 340,900 for the quarter—up 6,400 jobs over the quarter, and 7,900 over the year.

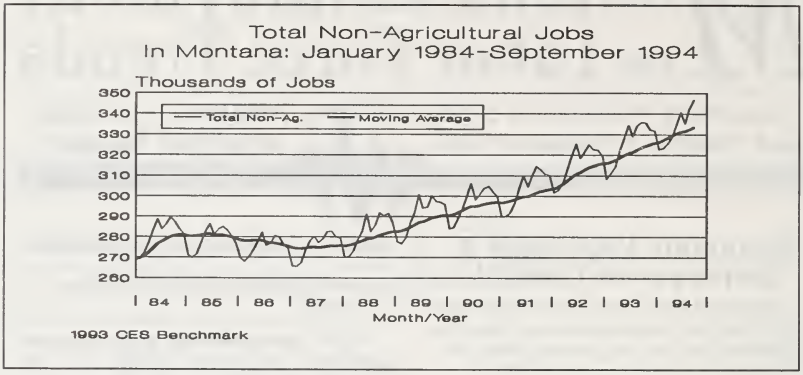
About 5,000 additional jobs showed up in the **private sector** when comparing third quarter 1994 to third quarter 1993. Most private sector growth over the year took place in TRADE, SERVICES and CONSTRUCTION. Although 2,900 more jobs showed up in the **public sector** from third quarter to third quarter, many of those jobs were due to FEDERAL and STATE GOVERNMENT needing to hire lots of fire fighters during a very active 1994 fire season.

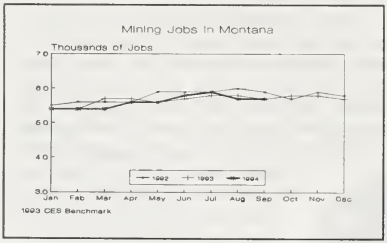
MINING averaged 5,700 jobs during the third quarter of 1994—staying the same as the previous quarter, but down about 100 jobs from third quarter 1993.

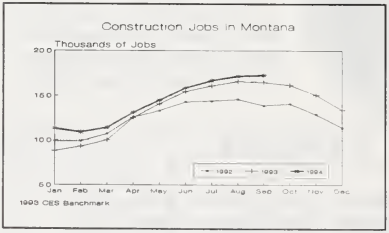
Quarterly Trends

	— Montana —				— U. S. —
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1994 - 3rd	443,700	426,500	17,200	3.9%	5.9%
1994 - 2nd	441,400	421,400	20,000	4.5%	6.1%
1994 - 1st	431,500	403,400	28,000	6.5%	7.3%
1993 - 4th	424,800	399,900	24,900	5.9%	6.1%
1993 - 3rd	433,500	411,300	22,200	5.1%	6.6%
1993 - 2nd	428,800	403,400	25,400	5.9%	6.9%

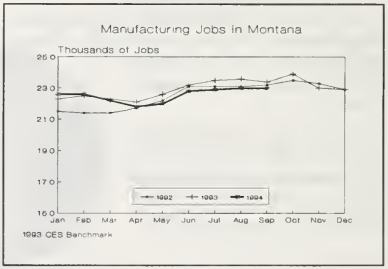
*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1994 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



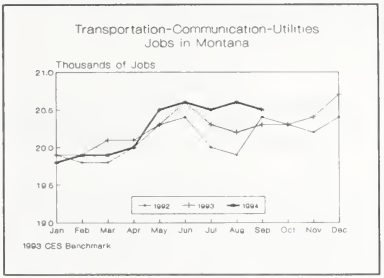




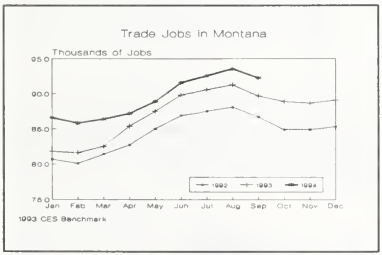
CONSTRUCTION averaged 17,200 jobs—up about 2,700 over the quarter, and 800 jobs over the year. **Heavy construction** was up 900 jobs over the quarter, and 500 over the year. **Special trades** was up about 1,000 jobs over the quarter, and 200 over the year. **General building contractors** was up 800 and 200 jobs, respectively.



MANUFACTURING averaged 23,100 jobs for the quarter. Job levels were up over the quarter by about 900. Although most of that quarterly increase showed up in **lumber & wood products**, an over-the-year decline of 400 jobs continued to reflect lumber & wood products layoffs that occurred in late 1993.

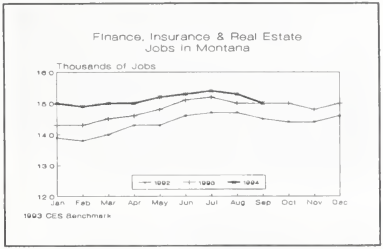


TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 20,700 jobs—up about 300 jobs over the previous quarter and 400 over the third quarter of 1993. The biggest over-the-year gain took place in **transportation.**

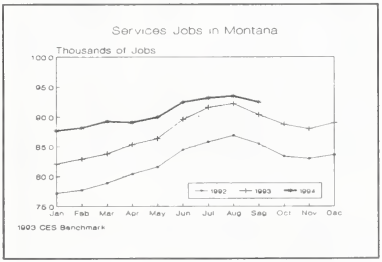


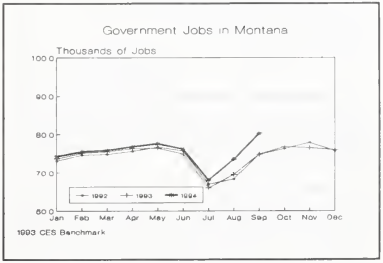
Third quarter **TRADE** jobs averaged 93,000—up 3,800 jobs over the previous quarter, and 2,500 over the third quarter of 1993. **Wholesale trade** showed about 300 more jobs than a year before. **Retail trade** was up about 2,100 jobs over the year, with the biggest gains in **eating & drinking places** and **department stores.**

FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 15,300 jobs for the quarter—up about 100 over the quarter, and 200 over the year.

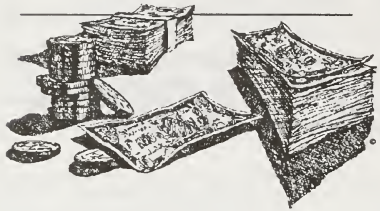


SERVICES averaged 93,000 jobs—up 2,500 over the quarter, and 1,600 over the year. The biggest over-the-year gains came in **nursing & personal care; social services** and **business services.**

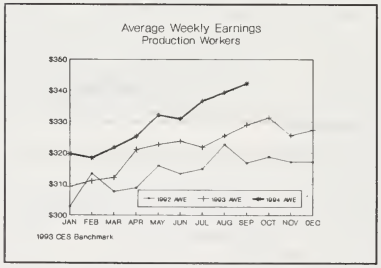




TOTAL GOVERNMENT jobs in Montana averaged 73,000 for the quarter. Job numbers were down 3,900 over the quarter, which was a smaller seasonal drop than usual because an increase in fire season jobs somewhat offset seasonal school job declines. Jobs were up about 2,900 over the year, in large part because of a busy 1994 forest fire season.

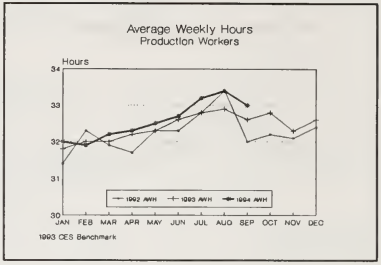


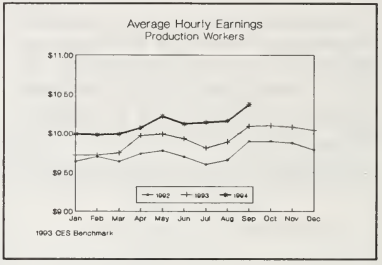
Average Weekly Hours & Earnings



Average weekly earnings averaged $340.30 for the third quarter—up $10.75 over the previous quarter, and $14.60 over the third quarter of 1993.

Average weekly hours averaged 33.2—up 0.7 hours over the previous quarter, and 0.4 hours over the third quarter of 1993.





Average hourly earnings averaged $10.25 for the quarter—up 11 cents over the quarter, and 32 cents over the year.

Industry News from Around the State

Agriculture

- **Flathead Lake cherry growers** harvested a beautiful cherry crop this summer under ideal weather conditions.

Mining

- **Pegasus Gold Inc.** announced in July that it plans to permanently close its Basin Creek mine between Butte and Helena because of processing problems—and has decided against expanding its Beal Mountain mine between Butte and Anaconda because of potential environmental problems. Up to 150 jobs could be affected.
- **The Stillwater Mining Co.** has taken over Chevron U.S.A.'s 50-percent interest in the company and sold notes to investors in order to finance an expansion plan, according to a September annoucement. Still half owned by the Manville Corp., Stillwater Mining Co. plans to double the mining and processing capacity of its platinum mine and concentrator near Nye, and its precious metals smelter in Columbus.

Construction

- **An 18-month rebuilding project** began in August at Montana's Boulder center for the severely retarded. In addition to the construction of group homes for residents, the $10 million construction project will include new buildings for administration, treatment programs and food service.
- **Work began in September** on 48 townhouses located on the Montana State University campus. The $3.75 million project will be funded by a bond refinancing program earmarked for university housing and will be repaid from rent proceeds, according to a state spokesman.
- **Work has started on a $2 million** construction project to removate the former Burlington Northern freight warehouse in Great Falls into the headquarters for the Crop Growers Corp. crop insurance company. The project is scheduled to be completed in late December.
- **Construction on a medical office** building is currently underway on the Missoula Community Medical Center campus. A Medical Center spokesman says the center is "building for the future" because "right now, we have no space to offer new doctors." Western Montana Clinic is slated to use the third floor for its obstetrics and gynecological services. Space will be sold on the lower 2 floors to other medical tenants.
- **Physicians at the Rocky Mountain Eye** Surgery Center in Missoula have announced plans to build a $1.3 million outpatient eye surgery center that they expect will be finished by the spring of 1995.

Manufacturing

- **A company that designs,** builds and refurbishes commercial baking equipment recently moved its headquarters from London, Kentucky to Roundup. Bakery Machinery and Engineering Inc. has built a factory, and plans to build a warehouse soon. BME works with some of the biggest names in baking. It employs about 40 workers.
- **The Kid-Kart company** in Belgrade has received a $200,000 federal loan to build a new factory and expand its business. The manufacturer of custom wheelchairs for handicapped children employs 14 people, and expects to add 22 jobs over the next 2 years, according to its president.
- **A group of electric and telephone** cooperatives has set up a $1.4 million printing plant in Sun River. Montana Electric and Telephone Cooperative Association Printing (METCAP) will print telephone directories, *Rural Montana* magazine and other items for cooperatives. It will also seek outside printing contracts, according to a METCAP spokesman. The plant employs 7 full-time and up to 10 part-time workers.
- **Montana Naturals Intl. Inc.** recently merged with the Philadelphia-based Vitamin Specialities Corp. The Arlee company's nutritional supplements will be featured in Vitamin Specialties' retail stores and in its direct-marketing catalog. A Vitamin Specialties spokesman says his company may also do some manufacturing in Arlee. Plans call for remodeling the Arlee plant and constructing a new warehouse by the end of the year.

- **The Fort Peck tribal chairman** says A&S Tribal Industries has laid off most of a work force that once averaged about 400 on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation because of a lack of military manufacturing contracts. "This severe unemployment is as devastating to the people of the Fort Peck Reservation as any earthquake or flood," he says.

- **Montana Pride** has quit trying to market its hay cubes in Japan, and has moved into the horse feed market. A spokesman for the Dillon-area manufacturer says Montana Pride is manufacturing geriatric horse feed, low potassium feed for horses suffering a genetic muscle spasm problem, Wilderness Cubes for feeding horses in federally designated weed-seed-free areas, and Horse S'Mores treats with apple and carrot bits. Eighteen workers are employed at the plant.

- **The owner of Darby Lumber Co.** announced a plan in September to sell controlling interest to the company's nearly 125 employees through an employee stock ownership plan. He also said he planned to remain company president of the former Stoltze-Connor Bitterroot operation for at least 3 years.

- **An Aug. 12 fire** at the Stimson Lumber Co. mill complex in Libby destroyed the old sawmill which was being dismantled, and damaged the power plant. The mill's 250 employees were back on their jobs 2 weeks later after an alternate steam system was installed.

- **Seeley Lake's Pyramid Mountain Lumber** Inc. is adding a special mill to its operation that will be capable of making boards out of logs as small as 3 feet in length and 3 inches in diameter. "We can use short longs—broken logs—and at the same time eliminate a trimming step for our customers," according to a Pyramid spokesman. "We can give them exactly what they want by using something we can't currently use."

- **The Stimson Lumber Co.** plywood plant at Bonner is making several types of plywood in order "to insulate ourselves, more and more, from the price swings in the commodity market," according to a company official. The 400 workers at the former Champion International mill manufacture industrial-grade plywood and "Duratemp" plywood in addition to commodity plywood. The industrial-grade plywood is used in manufacturing boats and truck siding. Duratemp reconstituted plywood uses some recycled fiber from Stimson's sawmill in Forest Grove, Ore.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

- **Frontier Airlines is back** in Montana offering twice-daily roundtrip service to Denver from Great Falls, Billings, Missoula and Bozeman. A group of former Frontier executives began putting the "new" Frontier together last year, about 8 years after the original Frontier went out of business.

- **The Anaconda-based** Intermountain Transportation Co. bus line went out of business Aug. 31, and the Billings-based Rimrock Stages has taken over all of Intermountain's former routes except for the one from Butte to Missoula via Anaconda and Philipsburg.

Trade

- **Buttrey Food & Drug** has opened a mail-order pharmacy in Great Falls that is already serving state government employees and retirees. A Buttrey spokesman says "mail service pharmacy is the fastest growing segment of pharmaceutical care nationwide." The same spokesman says Buttrey's plan to sell 6 of its stores in Washington "will enable us to grow our business in our more successful core markets." The Montana-based chain currently operates 38 grocery stores, 29 of them in Montana.

- **A recent Bureau of the Census** news release says retail sales in Montana increased 44 percent from 1987 to 1992—compared to a national increase of 27 percent. Figures show Yellowstone County ranked number one among Montana's counties in retail sales in 1992, followed by Missoula, Cascade, Flathead, Gallatin, and Lewis and Clark counties.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **Ten employees of First Interstate** Bank in Montana took early retirement in August in response to a restructuring plan to cut the First Interstate work force by about 3,000 jobs nationwide. A First Interstate spokesman says no additional early retirements are expected in Montana.

- **The state Banking Board** has given the go ahead to a new bank in Billings on the condition that it meets the approval of federal regulators. Plans call for FirstWest Bank of Billings to be built on Billings' West End. Its holding company is Security Richland Bancorporation of Miles City.

Services

- **A company that sells discount** automobile, travel and shopping services on a membership basis to credit card holders, and bank and credit union members, has located a service center in Great Falls and hired nearly 200 workers. CUC International's Great Falls center is located downtown in the former Sears building. A Great Falls development official says the company may substantially increase employment in the future.
- **MSE Inc.'s** Technical Services Division has been awarded a $3.5 million U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contract to remove underground storage tanks around Montana. The 2-year contract calls for the Butte-based environmental cleanup company to investigate and remove about 100 out-of-service storage tanks on federal property. An MSE spokesman says the company will hire subcontractors to do the actual removal work under the supervision of MSE engineers and technicians.
- **A nursing home in Havre** announced plans to merge with the non-profit corporation that runs the local hospital, pending approval by the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Studies. Spokesmen for the Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd and Northern Montana Health Care say the 2 facilities would be operated by the hospital corporation, and the consolidation would have little affect on job numbers. The nursing home employs about 135 people, and Northern Montana Health Care employs about 415.
- **The Meterological Technical Institute Inc.** has relocated from Lewistown to Helena to take advantage of a more central location and better housing availability. The technical school trains people to qualify for federally-certified weather observer jobs.
- **A Bozeman company** has found a niche in the field of organic, non-pesticide pest control. Bozeman Bio-Tech is one of about a dozen companies in the country that sell insects such as lady bugs and praying mantis that feed on crop-damaging insects. Bugs are raised in insectories and housed in cool temperatures that keep them dormant while they are stored and shipped overnight express.
- **A Helena company** specializing in the ins and outs of managing student loan portfolios is enjoying success "pursuing a narrow business in a broader market place," according to its founder. WESCO provides banks and credit unions around the nation that have student loan portfolios with computer software, training and other consulting services necessary to keep on top of federal regulations and other aspects connected with student loans.

Government

- **The public information officer** of the U.S. Forest Service's Region One headquarters in Missoula says "something in excess of 10,000" fire fighters were battling fires in Montana, northern Idaho and the Dakotas at the peak of this year's busy fire season. The Bureau of Indian Affairs office in Billings reports that about 8,700 Native American firefighters from Montana were involved in fire fighting efforts around the nation.
- **The U.S. Naval Reserve** has announced plans to close its centers in Great Falls and Missoula, and move its operations to a new facility in Helena. A Naval Reserve spokesman says the $4 to $5 million facility should be open after July of 1995, and will be able to accommodate 225 reservists for training at a time.
- **The National Weather Service** station in Great Falls was the first to get a new Doppler radar setup, and Missoula just got one also. Weather Service stations at Billings and Glasgow are due to get theirs within a year. The new radar will provide quicker detection of winter storms and severe thunderstorms, calculate the velocity and direction of storms, and distinguish between rain, hail and drizzle, according to a National Weather Service spokesman.

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

Montana's Wage Information Regions

Region 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders Counties

Region 2: Mineral, Missoula and Ravalli Counties

Region 3: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Powell and Silverbow Counties

Region 4: Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, Pondera, Teton and Toole Counties

Region 5: Broadwater, Jefferson, Meagher, and Lewis & Clark Counties

Region 6: Gallatin, Park and Sweet Grass Counties

Region 7: Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum and Wheatland Counties

Region 8: Big Horn, Carbon, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure and Yellowstone Counties

Region 9: Daniels, Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley Counties

Region 10: Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie and Wibaux Counties

Prevailing Wage Rates* Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	DOT Code**	Wage Rate	Date Set	Area
Registered Nurse	075.364-010	$15.39 per Hour	08/04/94	Statewide
Physical Therapist	076.121-014	$18.83 per Hour	08/04/94	Statewide
Research Assistant Professor	090.227-010	$33,929.00 per Year	08/08/94	Statewide
Accountant	160.162-018	$13.50 per Hour	08/12/94	Statewide
Nanny	301.677-010	$ 4.61 per Hour	08/15/94	Statewide
Industrial Designer	142.061-026	$12.25 per Hour	09/21/94	Statewide
Autobody Repairer	807.381-010	$10.16 per Hour	10/04/94	Statewide
Chef	313.131-014	$ 7.58 per Hour	10/17/94	Statewide
Economic Development Coordinator	188.117-022	$10.29 per Hour	10/19/94	Statewide
Software Engineer	030.062-010	$30,731.74 per Year	10/20/94	Statewide
Physical Therapist	076.121-014	$18.83 per Hour	10/21/94	Statewide
General Practitioner	070.101-022	$41.70 per Hour	10/25/94	Statewide
Secondary Teacher, Foreign Language	091.227-010	$19,149.33 per Year	10/27/94	Statewide
Medical Assistant	079.362-010	$ 7.94 per Hour	10/27/94	Statewide

*These rates are not the official prevailing wage rates that must be used for public works contracts. Those wage rates may be obtained from the Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry's Employment Relations Division.
**U.S. Department of Labor *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* job description code number.
***See map above for state wage information regions.

1993 Handbook on Women Workers Now Available

The U.S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau recently published the *1993 Handbook on Women Workers: Trends & Issues*. The 273-page publication provides information on the growing participation of women in the national labor force by race, age and marital status—along with information about family structure, why mothers work, single-parent mothers, mothers of young children, and child care expenditures.

The handbook also includes information on the leading occupations women work in, and about women's earnings and income.

Information is provided on the employment, educational attainment, occupations and earnings of minority women workers. Information is also provided on women business owners, changing family structures, shifting patterns in education and training, and changes in industry that have had impacts on the employment of women.

In addition, the handbook addresses diversity in workstyles, women as part of an aging U.S. population, occupational safety and health, legal rights of women workers—and includes labor force projections to the year 2005 that relate to women workers.

The publication may be obtained free on request by sending a self-addressed mailing label to:

U.S. Dept. of Labor Women's Bureau
Box HB
200 Constitution Ave. N.W.
Washington D.C. 20210

Table 4
Employment of women by major occupational group, 1983 and 1991
(numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Number employed 1983	Percent of total employed, 1983	Number employed 1991	Percent of total employed, 1991
Managerial and professional specialty	9,659	40.9	14,356	46.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	3,490	32.4	6,064	40.6
Professional specialty	6,169	48.1	8,292	51.6
Technical, sales and administrative support	20,187	64.6	23,352	64.7
Technicians and related support	1,471	48.2	1,873	49.4
Sales	5,617	47.5	6,816	48.8
Administrative support, including clerical	13,100	79.9	14,663	80.0
Service	8,326	60.1	9,557	59.8
Private household	942	96.1	755	96.0
Protective service	215	12.8	316	15.2
Service, except private household or protective	7,170	64.0	8,487	64.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,000	8.1	1,132	8.6
Operators, fabricators and laborers	4,282	26.6	4,330	25.2
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	3,259	42.1	3,086	40.1
Transportation and material moving	326	7.8	437	9.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, laborers	697	16.8	806	17.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	592	16.0	557	16.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1984 and 1992.

Occupations of Working Women *1993 Handbook on Women Workers: Trends & Issues*

TABLE I-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

94 BM
SEPTEMBER 1994 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	436,078	418,600	17,478	4.0%
YELLOWSTONE	66,586	64,379	2,207	3.3%
CASCADE	35,976	34,394	1,582	4.4%
BEAVERHEAD	4,923	4,758	165	3.4%
BIG HORN	4,697	4,185	512	10.9%
BLAINE	3,036	2,852	184	6.1%
BROADWATER	1,917	1,845	72	3.8%
CARBON	4,015	3,856	159	4.0%
CARTER	939	911	28	3.0%
CHOUTEAU	2,666	2,591	75	2.8%
CUSTER	6,311	6,148	163	2.6%
DANIELS	1,304	1,285	19	1.5%
DAWSON	5,007	4,894	113	2.3%
DEER LODGE	3,502	3,280	222	6.3%
FALLON	1,577	1,539	38	2.4%
FERGUS	5,732	5,541	191	3.3%
FLATHEAD	37,765	35,996	1,769	4.7%
GALLATIN	35,545	34,952	593	1.7%
GARFIELD	952	928	24	2.5%
GLACIER	5,394	4,887	507	9.4%
GOLDEN VALLEY	523	504	19	3.6%
GRANITE	1,312	1,262	50	3.8%
HILL	8,535	8,167	368	4.3%
JEFFERSON	4,212	4,073	139	3.3%
JUDITH BASIN	1,051	988	63	6.0%
LAKE	9,456	8,838	618	6.5%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,519	25,664	855	3.2%
LIBERTY	1,048	1,027	21	2.0%
LINCOLN	7,936	7,118	818	10.3%
MCCONE	1,085	1,059	26	2.4%
MADISON	3,303	3,199	104	3.1%
MEAGHER	985	969	16	1.6%
MINERAL	1,651	1,532	119	7.2%
MISSOULA	48,804	47,026	1,778	3.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,857	1,744	113	6.1%
PARK	10,638	10,353	285	2.7%
PETROLEUM	348	330	18	5.2%
PHILLIPS	2,508	2,454	54	2.2%
PONDERA	3,075	3,006	69	2.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,202	1,178	24	2.0%
POWELL	2,533	2,401	132	5.2%
PRAIRIE	713	698	15	2.1%
RAVALLI	13,844	13,177	667	4.8%
RICHLAND	5,337	5,088	249	4.7%
ROOSEVELT	4,467	4,069	398	8.9%
ROSEBUD	4,260	3,967	293	6.9%
SANDERS	4,020	3,717	303	7.5%
SHERIDAN	2,256	2,228	28	1.2%
SILVER BOW	16,570	15,848	722	4.4%
STILLWATER	3,643	3,517	126	3.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,811	1,773	38	2.1%
TETON	3,025	2,966	59	2.0%
TOOLE	2,998	2,904	94	3.1%
TREASURE	493	478	15	3.0%
VALLEY	4,391	4,295	96	2.2%
WHEATLAND	1,212	1,178	34	2.8%
WIBAUX	616	587	29	4.7%
L & C/JEFFERSON LM	30,731	29,737	994	3.2%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	62,648	60,203	2,445	3.9%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

94 BM
AUGUST 1994 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	446,049	429,801	16,248	3.6%
YELLOWSTONE	67,600	65,509	2,091	3.1%
CASCADE	36,754	35,374	1,380	3.8%
BEAVERHEAD	5,007	4,897	110	2.2%
BIG HORN	4,750	4,199	551	11.6%
BLAINE	3,055	2,910	145	4.7%
BROADWATER	1,889	1,843	46	2.4%
CARBON	4,066	3,889	177	4.4%
CARTER	1,007	981	26	2.6%
CHOUTEAU	2,860	2,781	79	2.8%
CUSTER	6,626	6,468	158	2.4%
DANIELS	1,278	1,261	17	1.3%
DAWSON	5,234	5,121	113	2.2%
DEER LODGE	4,329	4,086	243	5.6%
FALLON	1,621	1,594	27	1.7%
FERGUS	6,036	5,860	176	2.9%
FLATHEAD	38,997	37,464	1,533	3.9%
GALLATIN	36,235	35,738	497	1.4%
GARFIELD	1,040	1,014	26	2.5%
GLACIER	5,458	4,952	506	9.3%
GOLDEN VALLEY	528	502	26	4.9%
GRANITE	1,318	1,236	82	6.2%
HILL	8,564	8,223	341	4.0%
JEFFERSON	4,469	4,356	113	2.5%
JUDITH BASIN	1,044	1,004	40	3.8%
LAKE	8,896	8,345	551	6.2%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,344	27,447	897	3.2%
LIBERTY	1,065	1,041	24	2.3%
LINCOLN	7,593	6,834	759	10.0%
MCCONE	1,203	1,185	18	1.5%
MADISON	3,358	3,260	98	2.9%
MEAGHER	943	926	17	1.8%
MINERAL	1,599	1,500	99	6.2%
MISSOULA	49,294	47,627	1,667	3.4%
MUSSELSHELL	1,861	1,771	90	4.8%
PARK	11,318	11,085	233	2.1%
PETROLEUM	346	338	8	2.3%
PHILLIPS	2,561	2,511	50	2.0%
PONDERA	3,072	3,007	65	2.1%
POWDER RIVER	1,296	1,274	22	1.7%
POWELL	2,666	2,529	137	5.1%
PRAIRIE	730	716	14	1.9%
RAVALLI	13,918	13,346	572	4.1%
RICHLAND	5,668	5,414	254	4.5%
ROOSEVELT	4,443	4,027	416	9.4%
ROSEBUD	4,307	3,980	327	7.6%
SANDERS	3,801	3,548	253	6.7%
SHERIDAN	2,263	2,232	31	1.4%
SILVER BOW	17,086	16,381	705	4.1%
STILLWATER	3,682	3,572	110	3.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,833	1,809	24	1.3%
TETON	3,045	2,985	60	2.0%
TOOLE	3,139	3,078	61	1.9%
TREASURE	528	516	12	2.3%
VALLEY	4,597	4,482	115	2.5%
WHEATLAND	1,190	1,153	37	3.1%
WIBAUX	637	618	19	3.0%
L & C/JEFFERSON LM	32,813	31,803	1,010	3.1%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	63,212	60,973	2,239	3.5%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

94 BM
JULY 1994 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	449,665	431,820	17,845	4.0%
YELLOWSTONE	68,042	65,722	2,320	3.4%
CASCADE	36,821	35,307	1,514	4.1%
BEAVERHEAD	4,958	4,835	123	2.5%
BIG HORN	4,735	4,163	572	12.1%
BLAINE	3,111	2,942	169	5.4%
BROADWATER	1,923	1,871	52	2.7%
CARBON	4,181	3,998	183	4.4%
CARTER	1,079	1,051	28	2.6%
CHOUTEAU	2,981	2,900	81	2.7%
CUSTER	6,652	6,487	165	2.5%
DANIELS	1,317	1,297	20	1.5%
DAWSON	5,258	5,169	89	1.7%
DEER LODGE	4,347	4,090	257	5.9%
FALLON	1,670	1,638	32	1.9%
FERGUS	6,207	5,998	209	3.4%
FLATHEAD	39,160	37,447	1,713	4.4%
GALLATIN	36,501	35,852	649	1.8%
GARFIELD	1,114	1,082	32	2.9%
GLACIER	5,496	4,909	587	10.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	601	558	43	7.2%
GRANITE	1,318	1,253	65	4.9%
HILL	8,661	8,269	392	4.5%
JEFFERSON	4,464	4,340	124	2.8%
JUDITH BASIN	1,102	1,056	46	4.2%
LAKE	9,068	8,434	634	7.0%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,274	27,345	929	3.3%
LIBERTY	1,095	1,072	23	2.1%
LINCOLN	7,757	6,926	831	10.7%
MCCONE	1,267	1,243	24	1.9%
MADISON	3,435	3,315	120	3.5%
MEAGHER	987	968	19	1.9%
MINERAL	1,648	1,535	113	6.9%
MISSOULA	49,301	47,526	1,775	3.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,913	1,809	104	5.4%
PARK	11,419	11,148	271	2.4%
PETROLEUM	363	355	8	2.2%
PHILLIPS	2,641	2,581	60	2.3%
PONDERA	3,181	3,102	79	2.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,357	1,326	31	2.3%
POWELL	2,745	2,556	189	6.9%
PRAIRIE	759	745	14	1.8%
RAVALLI	13,861	13,318	543	3.9%
RICHLAND	5,803	5,523	280	4.8%
ROOSEVELT	4,325	3,945	380	8.8%
ROSEBUD	4,352	3,979	373	8.6%
SANDERS	3,802	3,536	266	7.0%
SHERIDAN	2,307	2,275	32	1.4%
SILVER BOW	17,111	16,361	750	4.4%
STILLWATER	3,773	3,648	125	3.3%
SWEET GRASS	1,886	1,859	27	1.4%
TETON	3,175	3,110	65	2.0%
TOOLE	3,214	3,132	82	2.6%
TREASURE	554	542	12	2.2%
VALLEY	4,700	4,544	156	3.3%
WHEATLAND	1,243	1,196	47	3.8%
WIBAUX	654	634	20	3.1%
L & C/JEFFERSON LM	32,738	31,685	1,053	3.2%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	63,162	60,844	2,318	3.7%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

994 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE [1/]	428.9	430.5	434.9	440.2	438.8	445.1	449.7	446.0	436.1				
EMPLOYED PERSONS	400.1	401.7	408.6	418.1	419.9	426.1	431.8	429.8	418.6				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE [2/]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	30.2	29.2	33.1	36.2	38.0	38.6	38.5	35.5	29.8				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.9	28.8	26.4	22.1	18.9	19.0	17.8	16.2	17.5				
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED [3/]	6.7%	6.7%	6.1%	5.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%	4.0%				
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.1%	4.5%	4.8%	5.1%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.3%	7.7%	6.8%	6.2%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.7%	6.5%	6.5%	6.4%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%	5.9%				

993 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE [1/]	418.2	421.4	423.1	425.0	426.3	435.3	439.3	435.3	425.9	427.6	421.8	424.8	427.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	386.3	389.4	392.6	400.3	401.8	408.2	414.6	414.0	405.2	404.8	396.6	398.3	401.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE [2/]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.5	27.1	31.1	31.3	31.0	31.2	29.5	26.4	28.7	25.9	25.0	29.0	30.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.9	32.1	30.4	24.8	24.4	27.1	24.7	21.3	20.7	22.8	25.3	26.5	26.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED [3/]	7.6%	7.6%	7.2%	5.8%	5.7%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%	5.3%	6.0%	6.2%	6.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.5%	6.2%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	6.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	6.8%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.8%

992 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE [1/]	411.7	416.0	418.7	421.5	423.6	432.1	434.7	430.3	422.3	422.5	423.6	419.1	423.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	378.4	381.8	386.5	394.8	396.9	402.7	408.2	406.8	398.8	397.5	396.6	390.9	395.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE [2/]	0	0	0	0	0	*0	*0	0	0.2	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.6	27.5	32.3	34.0	32.6	34.8	37.0	34.8	34.4	30.2	28.6	28.3	31.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.3	34.1	32.1	26.6	26.7	29.4	26.4	23.5	23.4	25.0	27.1	28.2	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED [3/]	8.1%	8.2%	7.7%	6.3%	6.3%	6.8%	6.1%	5.5%	5.6%	5.9%	6.4%	6.7%	6.7%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	6.5%	6.7%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	8.0%	8.1%	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%

991 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE [1/]	397.2	400.0	401.9	404.2	404.1	411.6	415.2	413.8	407.3	407.9	410.2	410.8	408.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	366.5	367.5	369.1	376.4	378.1	383.3	389.2	390.4	383.8	382.5	381.3	380.0	379.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE [2/]	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	22.9	22.1	26.7	30.4	31.0	36.3	37.8	34.7	31.4	33.0	25.1	24.9	29.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.7	32.5	32.8	27.8	25.9	28.3	26.1	23.3	23.5	25.4	28.9	30.8	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED [3/]	7.7%	8.1%	8.2%	6.9%	6.4%	6.9%	6.3%	5.6%	5.8%	6.2%	7.1%	7.5%	6.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.5%	6.7%	7.1%	7.1%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%	6.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	6.7%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1994 BENCHMARKS.
2/NON-ADDITIVE: INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
*UNDER 50

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

93BM

1994

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1994	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	322.7	323.3	325.5	328.6	334.3	340.7	335.3	342.5	346.6				
TOTAL PRIVATE	248.4	247.7	249.6	251.8	256.7	264.5	267.2	268.9	266.3				
GOODS PRODUCING	39.3	38.9	39.0	40.5	42.1	44.5	45.5	45.9	46.0				
SERVICE PRODUCING	283.4	284.4	286.5	288.1	292.2	296.2	289.8	296.6	300.6				
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	209.1	208.8	210.6	211.3	214.6	220.0	221.7	223.0	220.3				
MINING	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7				
METAL MINING	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3				
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
COAL MINING	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0				
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6				
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8				
CONSTRUCTION	11.3	10.9	11.4	13.1	14.5	15.9	16.7	17.2	17.3				
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7				
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.8				
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8				
MANUFACTURING	22.6	22.6	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.0				
DURABLE GOODS	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.2				
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.8				
*LOGGING	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7				
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9				
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1				
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8				
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7				
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9				
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.5				
TRANSPORTATION	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8				
RAILROAD	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4				
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3				
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7				
COMMUNICATIONS	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3				
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7				
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4				
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5				
TRADE	86.6	85.8	86.4	87.2	88.9	91.6	92.6	93.6	92.3				
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.1	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.5				
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1				
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8				
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9				
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4				
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5				
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2				
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2				
RETAIL TRADE	69.5	68.9	69.2	69.8	71.5	74.0	74.9	75.9	74.8				
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8				
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.2				
DEPARTMENT STORES	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3				
FOOD STORES	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5				
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7				
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7				

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

93 BM

1994

(Page 2)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1994													
GAS STATIONS	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7				
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4				
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9				
EATING & DRINKING	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.0	27.0	28.4	29.0	29.6	28.9				
MISC RETAIL	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.4				
DRUG STORES	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1				
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9				
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.0				
FINANCE	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8				
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9				
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3				
INSURANCE	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0				
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1				
INSURANCE AGENTS	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0				
REAL ESTATE	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2				
SERVICES	87.7	88.2	89.3	89.1	90.0	92.5	93.2	93.5	92.5				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.9	9.5	10.1	10.1	9.5				
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7				
BUSINESS SERVICES	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.1				
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3				
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8				
HEALTH SERVICES	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.4				
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1				
HOSPITALS	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.6				
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2				
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4				
SOCIAL SERVICES	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3				
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5				
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8				
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.6				
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5				
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6				
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	74.3	75.6	75.9	76.8	77.6	76.2	68.1	73.6	80.3				
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.8	13.4	14.8	14.7	16.8	16.7				
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.0	22.5	22.4	22.7	22.1	19.3	19.0	21.6	24.0				
STATE EDUCATION	11.6	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.3	8.3	7.9	10.3	12.5				
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.6				
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	40.2	40.9	41.3	41.3	42.1	42.1	34.4	35.2	39.6				
LOCAL EDUCATION	26.9	27.6	28.0	27.7	27.8	25.5	18.7	19.0	25.3				
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.6	14.2	16.6	15.7	16.2	14.3				

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1994

93BM

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1994	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	160.6	160.9	160.9	161.9	164.1	165.8	159.0	162.0	166.9				
TOTAL PRIVATE	120.6	120.2	120.1	120.9	122.8	125.8	125.5	126.6	126.2				
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7				
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6				
MANUFACTURING	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9				
DURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2				
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7				
TCU 1/	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.3				
TRANSPORTATION	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4				
TRADE	40.9	40.4	40.4	41.1	42.4	43.2	43.5	43.9	43.7				
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3				
RETAIL TRADE	36.5	36.0	36.0	36.7	37.7	38.8	39.1	39.5	39.4				
EATING & DRINKING	14.5	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.6	16.3	16.9	16.7	16.7				
FIRE 2/	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2				
FINANCE	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7				
SERVICES	57.3	57.6	57.5	57.4	58.0	59.5	59.2	59.8	59.8				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.3				
HEALTH SERVICES	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	40.0	40.6	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.0	33.5	35.4	40.7				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.4				
STATE GOVERNMENT	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	9.3	9.4	10.7	12.0				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	24.1	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.9	24.7	18.3	18.3	22.3				

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Sep. 1994	Aug. 1994	July 1994	Sep. 1993	Sep. 1994	Aug. 1994	July 1994	Sep. 1993
*TOTAL PRIVATE	227.0	229.0	226.3	221.3	$344.46	$339.34	$336.65	$328.93
MINING	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	$657.29	$637.73	$612.25	$660.55
*CONSTRUCTION	14.3	14.0	13.4	13.6	$648.31	$637.51	$637.55	$587.90
MANUFACTURING	17.9	17.1	17.1	17.8	$534.48	$496.05	$489.61	$499.48
Durable Goods	11.9	12.0	11.8	12.4	$485.58	$486.41	$481.99	$487.08
Non-Durable	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	$630.70	$516.49	$507.44	$524.97
*TCU 1/	18.6	18.5	18.3	18.2	$581.44	$562.55	$566.35	$544.63
*Transportation	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.4	$537.74	$545.99	$540.50	$516.04
*Comm. & Util.	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.8	$657.36	$591.95	$606.23	$590.92
*TRADE	81.6	82.7	81.5	78.9	$235.50	$239.32	$238.39	$231.77
*Wholesale Trade	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.2	$381.27	$394.46	$388.29	$373.46
*Retail Trade	67.0	68.0	66.8	64.7	$203.48	$206.51	$205.62	$200.33
*FIRE 2/	11.9	12.2	12.2	11.8	$350.11	$353.07	$344.15	$330.58
*SERVICES	78.3	79.9	79.3	76.5	$283.84	$283.66	$283.66	$273.90

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Sep. 1994	Aug. 1994	July 1994	Sep. 1993	Sep. 1994	Aug. 1994	July 1994	Sep. 1993
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.9	33.4	33.2	32.6	$10.47	$10.16	$10.14	$10.09
MINING	43.5	41.6	40.2	42.1	$15.11	$15.33	$15.23	$15.69
*CONSTRUCTION	40.8	40.4	40.3	38.?	$15.89	$15.78	$15.82	$15.39
MANUFACTURING	40.8	39.4	39.2	38.9	$13.10	$12.59	$12.49	$12.84
Durable Goods	39.9	40.1	39.9	39.6	$12.17	$12.13	$12.08	$12.30
Non-Durable	42.5	37.7	37.7	37.1	$14.84	$13.70	$13.46	$14.15
*TCU 1/	39.5	39.7	39.8	38.3	$14.72	$14.17	$14.23	$14.22
*Transportation	40.1	41.3	40.7	38.8	$13.41	$13.22	$13.28	$13.30
*Comm. & Util.	38.6	37.3	38.2	37.4	$17.03	$15.87	$15.87	$15.80
*TRADE	30.0	31.0	30.8	30.1	$7.85	$7.72	$7.74	$7.70
*Wholesale Trade	35.8	36.9	36.7	36.4	$10.65	$10.69	$10.58	$10.26
*Retail Trade	28.7	29.8	29.5	28.7	$7.09	$6.93	$6.97	$6.98
*FIRE 2/	35.4	35.7	35.7	35.7	$9.89	$9.89	$9.64	$9.26
*SERVICES	30.1	30.9	30.9	30.4	$9.43	$9.18	$9.18	$9.01

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	1994		1993		1992	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	146.2	143.6	142.6	140.3	138.1	136.0
February	146.7	144.0	143.1	140.7	138.6	136.4
March	147.2	144.4	143.6	141.1	139.3	137.0
April	147.4	144.7	144.0	141.6	139.5	137.3
May	147.5	144.9	144.2	141.9	139.7	137.6
June	148.0	145.4	144.4	142.0	140.2	138.1
July	148.4	145.8	144.4	142.1	140.5	138.4
August	149.0	146.5	144.8	142.4	140.9	138.8
September	149.4	146.9	145.1	142.6	141.3	139.1
October			145.7	143.3	141.8	139.6
November			145.8	143.4	142.0	139.8
December			145.8	143.3	141.9	139.8
Dec-to-Dec %			2.7%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			144.5	142.1	140.3	138.2
Ann Avg %			3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	Sep. 1994	% Change From Aug. 1994	% Change From Sep. 1993	Ann Average % 1993	Ann Average % 1992
ALL ITEMS	100%	149.4	0.3%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Food & Beverages	17%	145.6	0.2%	2.7%	2.1%	1.4%
Housing	41%	145.8	-0.1%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	134.2	2.4%	-0.3%	1.4%	2.5%
Transportation	17%	135.9	0.0%	4.5%	3.1%	2.2%
Medical Care	7%	212.8	0.3%	4.7%	5.9%	7.4%
Entertainment	4%	150.7	0.3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.8%
Other Goods & Service	7%	201.4	1.0%	4.3%	5.2%	6.8%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	Sep. 1994	Aug. 1994	Sep. 1993	Ann Average 1993	Ann Average 1992
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.67	$0.67	$0.69	$0.69	$0.71

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VII
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Jul. To Sep. 1994	Jul. To Sep. 1993	Year to Date 1994	Year to Date 1993
STATE OF MONTANA	1039	1116	3323	2950
GREAT FALLS MSA	76	80	248	193
BILLINGS MSA	159	143	463	393
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	74	92	220	214
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	63	64	208	181
BEAVERHEAD	14	13	48	43
DEER LODGE	2	4	12	10
GRANITE	5	4	14	9
MADISON	10	11	32	27
POWELL	5	7	16	11
SILVER BOW	27	25	86	81
BOZEMAN LFA	116	135	385	349
GALLATIN	85	98	298	267
MEAGHER	2	5	8	9
PARK	29	32	79	73
GLASGOW LFA	30	21	85	72
DANIELS	3	2	9	8
PHILLIPS	3	1	12	13
ROOSEVELT	6	6	23	19
SHERIDAN	7	3	12	9
VALLEY	11	9	29	23
GLENDIVE LFA	23	17	72	49
DAWSON	6	5	23	18
GARFIELD	0	0	4	0
MCCONE	1	3	8	3
PRAIRIE	0	2	0	2
RICHLAND	16	7	37	24
WIBAUX	0	0	0	2
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	32	42	97	105
BIG HORN	8	9	22	28
CARBON	16	19	42	40
STILLWATER	5	13	25	30
SWEET GRASS	3	1	8	7

AREAS	Jul. To Sep. 1994	Jul. To Sep. 1993	Year to Date 1994	Year to Date 1993
HAVRE LFA	19	22	67	57
BLAINE	4	4	8	12
HILL	15	17	51	41
LIBERTY	0	1	8	4
HELENA LFA	94	77	236	179
BROADWATER	7	6	13	15
JEFFERSON	8	7	23	16
LEWIS & CLARK	79	64	200	148
KALISPELL LFA	132	179	464	456
FLATHEAD	98	124	323	318
LAKE	23	38	85	86
LINCOLN	11	17	56	52
LEWISTOWN LFA	33	22	84	67
FERGUS	16	13	53	37
GOLDEN VALLEY	2	3	2	5
JUDITH BASIN	0	2	3	4
MUSSELSHELL	10	2	17	10
PETROLEUM	1	1	1	2
WHEATLAND	4	1	8	9
MILES CITY LFA	20	22	65	74
CARTER	0	1	3	2
CUSTER	12	11	37	37
FALLON	1	3	6	9
POWDER RIVER	3	1	5	4
ROSEBUD	3	6	12	20
TREASURE	1	0	2	2
MISSOULA LFA	147	180	546	504
MINERAL	4	6	20	9
MISSOULA	93	107	339	320
RAVALLI	36	47	144	133
SANDERS	14	20	43	42
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	21	20	83	57
CHOUTEAU	5	5	13	12
GLACIER	7	8	32	19
PONDERA	1	3	9	9
TETON	3	2	11	9
TOOLE	5	2	18	8

THE NEW BUSINESS TALLY INCLUDES SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEW BUSINESSES.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.

6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.

7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the **CES 790** sample *(see table below)* assures a high degree of accuracy, but the CES estimates may differ from a complete count. A link relative technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as a base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus errors may accumulate over several months. To remove the error in the estimates, the CES is adjusted annually to a new benchmark. The base of the benchmark is the 202, which is a complete count of all employees who are covered by Montana unemployment insurance laws. The 202 is adjusted for employees who are not covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws through the use of special surveys of that noncovered employment. The benchmark revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in industrial classification of individual establishments. The *following table* presents the amount and percent revision of **All Employees** at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES
For Major Industry Divisions in Montana
(Employment in Thousands)

Industry Title	Final Est. 3/93	Bench-mark 3/93	Amount Revised 3/93	Percent Revised 3/93	Sample Units 3/93	Sample Employ. 3/93	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	316.6	314.4	-2.2	-0.69%	2,120	128.6	41%
TOTAL Private	241.1	238.9	-2.2	-0.91%	1,928	80.1	34%
Goods Producing	39.1	38.0	-1.1	-2.81%	413	16.7	44%
Private Service Producing	202.0	200.9	-1.1	-0.54%	1,515	63.4	32%
Mining	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.00%	77	3.5	61%
Construction	11.1	10.0	-1.1	-9.91%	126	2.1	21%
Manufacturing	22.3	22.3	0.0	0.00%	210	11.1	50%
Durable Goods	14.0	13.9	-0.1	-0.71%	140	7.3	53%
Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.4	0.1	1.20%	70	3.8	45%
Transport. Commun. & Utilities	19.7	20.1	0.4	2.03%	147	10.3	51%
Trade	84.8	82.5	-2.3	-2.71%	688	20.5	25%
Wholesale	16.4	16.1	-0.3	-1.83%	192	4.4	27%
Retail	68.4	66.4	-2.0	-2.92%	496	16.1	24%
Finance,Insurance&Real Estate	14.4	14.5	0.1	0.69%	190	6.2	43%
Services	83.1	83.8	0.7	0.84%	490	26.4	32%
Government	75.5	75.5	0.0	0.00%	192	48.5	64%

Women Workers, Production Workers, and **Hours and Earnings** estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures – that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

Montana's Labor Force Areas

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